

VOL. LXII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1862.

NO. 25.

Choice Poetry.

LOVE'S LANDMARKS.

There's something in the fireless speed
Of years that o'er us fly,
Which, though we give them little heed,
Brings sadness to the eye.
Their flight so swift, their stay so brief,
Their hasting to depart:
Their checker'd scenes of joy and grief,
Speak gravely to the heart.
And yet love's landmarks, gemming thick
Life's deep intended coast,
Though telling hardly of the wreck
Of hopes and treasures lost.
Are yet the brightest spots we see,
As down life's course we move—
The gala-days of memory,
The festivals of love.
Our birth-days—though like monuments
They stand, to tell how fast
The scanty sands of life are spent,
Still bubbling to the last;
Our birth days—how with grateful glee
We welcome in their morn,
As if we held in simple fee
The hopes that then are born.
Our birth-days—chroniclers of Time,
To warn us of his flight:
In childhood, youth, or manly prime,
Those days are always bright:
Then memory comes to visit love,
Then love with fancy plays,
And all the affections join to prove
Those days the best of days.

THE MOTHER.

A mother's heart alone can know
The lowest depth of human woe;
A mother's heart alone can feel
The highest bliss of human joy.
If in a world of hate and pain,
Something divine doth yet remain,
Something by God, in mercy given,
To teach the soul there is a heaven
Devoid of selfishness and sin,
It lives a mother's breast within:
Is there a passion free from guile,
A love that man cannot defile?
'Tis the true love a mother bears
The holiest object of her cares.
In happiness, or in distress,
A mother knows not selfishness:
Her babe is more than heaven to her,
And cheerfully will be the heir
(And God will pardon, doth she err)
Reproof and scorn for his dear sake,
Submit to be condemned, reviled,
To save from misery the child.
Naught, naught in life can tempt her to for-

Miscellaneous.

A Thrilling Romance.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A
Dying Soldier Prays for the President.
Never until we stood by the grave of the
Green Mountain boys did we realize how
much stranger is truth than fiction. Your
readers will all recollect last summer a private
was court-martialed for sleeping on his
post near Chain Bridge on the Upper
Potomac. He was convicted; his sentence
was death; the finding was approved of by
the General, and the day fixed for his execution.
He was a youth of more than ordi-
nary intelligence; he did not beg for par-
don, but was willing to meet his fate. The
time drew near; the stern necessity of war
required that an example should be made
of some one; his was an aggravated case.
But the case reached the ears of the Presi-
dent; he resolved to save him; he signed
a pardon and sent it out; the day came—
"Suppose," thought the President, "my
pardon has not reached him." The tele-
graph was called into requisition; an answer
did not come promptly. "Bring up my
carriage," he ordered. It came, and soon
the important State papers were dropped,
and through the hot boiling sun and
dusty roads he rode to the camp, about ten
miles, and saw that the soldier was saved.
He has doubtless forgotten the incident,
but the soldier did not. When the Third
Vermont charged upon the rifle pits, the
enemy poured a volley upon them. The
first man who fell, with six bullets in his
body, was Wm. Scott, of Company K.
His comrades caught him up, and as his
life blood ebbed away, he raised to heaven,
amid the din of war, the cries of the dying,
and the shouts of the enemy, a prayer for the
President, and as he died he remarked to a
comrade that he had shown he was no
coward and afraid to die.
He was interred, in the presence of his
Regiment, in a little grove about two miles
to the rear of the Rebel fort, in the centre
of a group of hills and vines. A few cher-
ry-trees, in full bloom, are scattered around
the edge. In digging his grave a skull
and bones were found, and metal buttons,
showing that the identical spot had been
used in the Revolutionary war for our fathers,
who fell in the same cause. The
Chaplain narrated the circumstances to the
boys, who stood around with uncovered
heads. He prayed for the President, and
paid the most glowing tribute to his noble
heart that we ever heard. The tears start-
ed in their eyes as the clouds of earth were
thrown upon him in his narrow grave, where
he lay shrouded in his coat and blanket.
The men separated; in a few minutes
all were engaged in something around the
camp, as though nothing had happened
unusual; but that scene will live upon
their memories while life lasts; the calm
look of Scott's face, the seeming look of satis-
faction he felt, still lingered; and could the
President have seen him he would have felt
that his act of mercy had been wisely
bestowed. But the cannon's roar is to be
heard towards Yorktown, and we must be
off to the scene.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

God hears no more than the heart
speaks; and if the heart be dumb, God
will certainly be deaf.

A good plan to preserve apples from
rotting is to keep them in a dry cellar easy
of access to a large family of children.

What Prentice Says.

We said some time ago, that the Union
armies would encompass the rebellion as a
circle of fire the scorpion. And now the
Atlanta Gazette asks tauntingly "how is
your circle of fire?" Pretty well, we thank
you, how is your scorpion?

"The rebels complain bitterly, that
no matter where they take their positions,
our troops are sure to get in their rear and
operate there. They don't like to have
such things going on behind their backs.

"Two months ago George N. Sanders
issued a proclamation inviting the great
North-west to come into the Southern Con-
federacy: The great North-west has gone
in.

"The Confederate Generals and their
troops are going to the Devil by the fast
train, and they are entirely welcome to de-
stroy the bridges and tear up the track be-
hind them.

"We should think the chivalry would
be ashamed to run from Yankees tinting
psalms and say "keow" and talk through
their noses.

"If Congress, as it proposes, shall lay
a heavy tax on hoops, many of the women
will collapse.

"The loss of a great many rebels in
battle may not necessarily be a great loss.

"Floyd is by no means a pleasant gen-
tleman, but he has a very taking way with
him.

"A Tennessee paper says that Floyd,
"far from being discouraged, is all anima-
tion." Then, if we catch him, he may be a
case of suspended animation.

"The rebels like to fight on the tops
of hills and mountains, for then they can
easily slope.

"It is too bad. Folks are getting to
call the Confederate armies the Conflat-
erate armies.

Never Advertise for a Wife.

It is as ridiculous a bit of absurdity as
it would be to get measured for an unbel-
la. We suspect that the most of those fol-
lows who adopt that method of securing
domestic bliss ought to hammer stone in
some well regulated penitentiary. Once in
a while, however, there may be a simple-
minded, but unfortunate young man among
these advertisers, and to him we perhaps
would say, why advertise? There is proba-
bly some young lady of your acquaintance
for whom you have a certain regard. Why
not go to her boldly, and tell her there is a
commodious apartment to let in your
heart, with board? If you get the mitten
do not despair, but charge gallantly else-
where for another mitten. You may as
well have a pair of mittens. One mitten
is of no possible use. We know of a young
man out west who had not mittens enough
to go peddling and yet he is healthy.

Don't be haphazard, young man. Don't
be like the young person who rode ten miles
in a sleigh with a pretty girl one bright
moonlight night, with the intention of pop-
ping the question, but all he said was:
"It's quite money to-night."
"Yes," she replied, "natchly."
And there wasn't another word spoken.

ANECDOTE OF "THE IRON DUKE."

We know not where to point out a more sublime
incident than the meeting of Dr. Hume
with Wellington the day after the battle of
Waterloo. The doctor waited upon the
Duke at his quarters, to report the list of
the killed and wounded, and to take his
directions respecting them. He found the
conqueror of the conqueror of Europe wait-
ing with fatigue, buried in a deep slumber,
unwashed, unshaved, and dressed in his
usual clothes. The importance of the mat-
ter in hand was so pressing that the doctor
ventured to awaken him. As ever, he was
ready for his duty, and commanded the
doctor to read the list. It took more than
an hour to go through it. The doctor look-
ed up once and saw the Iron Duke wring-
ing his hands in an agony of sorrow, whilst
the big tears rolled down his cheeks, mak-
ing channels for themselves through the
signs of battle on his face. He had done a
deed that might have satiated a soul the
most ambitious for military renown, a deed
the decisive import of which he compre-
hended better than any other living man.
He knew that his country would be intoxi-
cated with joy at the event, and ready to
load him with its distinguished honors—
He knew that the eyes of the world were
upon him, in unfeigned admiration, and
that he had now placed the top-stone upon
a renown which would become the property
of future ages, yet there was no thought of
personal glory, no unbecoming exultation
over a fallen enemy. He felt as a man who
had discharged a solemn duty at a painful
sacrifice of human life and happiness.—
Daily News.

JUSTICE.—In one of the old Dutch
settlements of the Mohawk Valley, a very
honest old farmer of the little four corners
was elected Justice of the Peace. It was
not supposed that the Squire had amassed
much legal learning, but he was quite
noted for his unsophisticated honesty and
frankness;—indeed, a blunt Dutchman
whose heart never erred. It happened
his first case was quite hotly contested by
lawyers on both sides. They summed it up
elaborately, and after they got through
quoting from Curper's and Edward's Treas-
ures, the bar-room of the hotel (his office)
being crowded with eager spectators to hear
the first decision of the new Justice, the
old man deliberately folded up his docket,
put it under his arm, lit his pipe, and said:
"Well, shentleness, I shall take four days
to decide, but I shall eventually find slug-
ment for de blainstiff.

A Shrewd Irishman.

An Irish priest was seen standing at the
corner of one of the squares in London,
about the hour of dinner. One of his
countrymen observing the worthy father in
perplexity, addressed him—
"Oh! Father O'Leary, how is your riv-
rinice?"

"Nightly put out, Pat," was the reply
"Put out! who'd put out your rivrinice?"
"Ah! you don't understand; this is
just it—I am invited to dine at one of the
houses in this square, and I have forgotten
the name, and I never looked at the num-
ber, and now it's seven o'clock."

"Oh! is that all?" was the cry; "just
now be aty, your rivrinice, I'll settle that
for you."

So saying, away flew the good-natured
Irishman round the square, glancing at the
kitchens, and when he discovered a fire
that denoted hospitality, he thundered at
the door and inquired, "Is Father O'Leary
here?" As might be expected, again and
again he was repulsed. At length an angry
footman exclaimed—

"Nu, bother on Father O'Leary, he is
not here, but he was to dine here to-day,
and the cook is in a rage, and says the din-
ner will be spoilt. All is waiting for Fath-
er O'Leary."

Paddy, leaping from the door as if the
steps had been on fire, rushed up to the as-
tonished priest—

"All right, your honor's rivrinice; you
dine at 43, and a mighty good dinner you'll
get."

"Oh, Pat," said the grateful pastor, "the
blessings of a hungry man be upon you."

"Long life and happiness to your rivrin-
ice; I have got your melody, I only wish
I had your remedy."

"Last Sunday we took our first-born,
Alonso, to church for the first time. He is
only two years old, but is very smart for
his age—very. His mother knows there
never was a smarter child, and his mother
is a very knowing woman. We took Al-
onzo to church. He stood up on the seat
between his fond mother and myself, his
anxious father; and both of us had charged
him to be perfectly still, not to say a loud
word on any account whatever. The dear
boy stood it well for the first five minutes;
service had not yet begun. Deacon Wells,
a half-headed man, came in, and Alonso
looked at him curiously. Mr. Ostrom
came down the aisle, and he had no hair
where the hair ought to grow. Alonso was
fidgety. Squire Jones, as bald as Mont
Blanc walked in, and Alonso could hold
in no longer. In a clear ringing voice
he cried, "Oh, ma! ma! there comes
another man with a skinned head!"

Babies.

The editor of the Buffalo "Republic"
has made himself one of the immortals by
the publication of a discovery which he has
made of great importance to mothers: it is
an infallible means of keeping babies from
two to ten months old, perfectly quiet for
two hours. The *modus operandi* is as fol-
lows: As soon as the squaller awakes, set
the child up, propped by pillows if it can-
not sit alone, and smear its fingers with
thick molasses; then put a half a dozen
feathers into its hands, and the young one
will sit and pick the feathers from one hand
to the other until it drops asleep. As soon
as it wakes, more molasses and more feath-
ers; and in place of the nerve-astounding
yells, there will be silence and enjoyment
unspeakable!

CHANGE OF TUNE.—A gentleman whose
slave accompanied a young Confederate
officer on the Wildcat expedition, asked the
darky on his return to Nashville, how
long the army was on the march from its
encampment to the battle-field.
"About four days," was the reply.
"Well, how long were they watching
back?"
"About two days, massa."

"Why, how is that, Joe?" Could the
men travel any faster back, when they were
broken down with four days march and
severe fighting, than they traveled forward,
after a good rest in camp?"
"Oh, I'll tell you what made the differ-
ence, massa," said old Joe; "it was the
music. They marched toward Wildcat
the tune of Dixie. When they marched
back, the tune was, 'Fire in the mountains—
run, boys, run!'"

Parson Brownlow during the deliv-
ery of one of his characteristic speeches in
Cincinnati, declared that the time had ar-
rived to commence the hanging of rebels.
Powder and ball were too dignifying in
their death influences, while cold steel
seemed to send the traitors into the other
world with a sort of *ecce* they did not de-
serve. The *deed* would more warmly wel-
come his friends, the traitors, if he was
permitted to recognize them by the marks
of a rape on their necks. This is just as
certain as that there is a devil, and there-
fore, in justice to the secessionists, it is
time that the federal authorities commence
hanging.

"Ah! John, you won't have me
much longer. I shall never leave this bed
alive." "Please thee-self, Betty, and
thee'll please me," returned John, with
great equanimity. "I have been a good
wife to you John," persisted the dying wo-
man. "Midlin, Betty, midlin," responded
the matter of fact husband.

A married lady consulted her lawyer
on the following question, viz:
"As I wedded Mr. T— for his wealth,
and that wealth is now spent, am I not to
all intents and purposes a *widow*, and at
liberty to marry again?"

A Rebel Woman and her Lover.

A letter from the Union camp near
Yorktown says:

While coming home from a scout this
forenoon we called at a house and found a
couple of ladies, quite young, and one as
handsome as a Hebe. They were Scotch
to the "backbone," and had such a "lover"
in the Rebel army; one of them was at
Yorktown, and only left the day before to
pick his way back along the York river,
and carry such information as he had got-
ten from us. The young lady showed us
his photograph, a good-looking Lieutenant,
and hoped we should meet him face to face,
that he might leave us for dead. "Oh,"
said she, "if all the Yankees were one man
and I had a sword here, I should like to
cut his throat."

And she said it with a vim, too. We
told her we would take good care of young
Lieutenant White, and see that Miss Florid
had an opportunity to change her name
after the battle was over, hoping for an in-
vitation to the wedding, and as she called
me the "Divine" chaplain of the regiment,
I promised to marry them.

"Never," said she. I hope he will come
home dead before you shall take Yorktown.
I would have been in blood up to my knees to
bury his body."

She spoke of poison in a glass of water
we drank, but I replied that "one look of
her angel face, one smile from her lovely
features would be an antidote to the rankest
poison." "Yes," she replied, "and to your
battered of the South, too?"

The flirtation nearly made her in favor
of Union and us the more so. But we had
not gone far when we observed a company
of soldiers approaching, who brought with
them the "lover," a corpse upon a litter,
returning to his sweetheart. He had been
shot while trying to avoid the quick eye of
our sharpshooters, near a house upon the
York river shore, where his father had re-
sided, and where a negro had informed the
soldiers that his mother and sister were at
the house where we had been in conversa-
tion with the ladies, one of whom was his
sister, and our soldiers had, after receiving
orders, carried him to be buried.

We did not mar the sorrow of the rela-
tives by stopping to witness the reception
of the body.

How They Do in St. Louis.

As the
Rebel prisoners from the South passed
through the streets of St. Louis on Tuesday,
on their way to the military prison, a num-
ber of Scotch women, collected at the house
of one William Bell, waved Rebel flags, and
indulged in other manifestations of sym-
pathy for the prisoners and insult to National
troops. The Provost-Marshal learning the
facts, sent a guard to prevent all ingress
and egress to and from Bell's house, thus
making it a prison for the confinement of
its inmates until further orders. When the
stock of provisions in the house gives out,
the women will be served with army rations
like other prisoners. The same course
will be pursued toward other Rebel fashion-
ables in future, who persist in violating
rules and insulting Government troops and
officers.

Thousands of persons have read
with astonishment the accounts that histo-
rians give of the conduct of a large num-
ber of women in Paris during the reign of
terror throughout France. The women are
said to have been fiercer and more blood-
thirsty than even the fiercest and most
bloodthirsty of the men. The she-devils
had more of the spirit of hell than the he-
devils. They were loudest in their clamors
for "blood!" "blood!" "blood!" and eve-
ry morning they thronged around the guil-
lotine, some of them taking their sewing or
their knitting with them and sitting all day
to behold the heads of the victims rolling
into the executioner's basket.

Many of our people have supposed the
accounts given of these things must surely
be fictions or exaggerations. They have
felt themselves unable to conceive that wo-
man's nature could become a thing so ter-
rifyingly revolting. But, if they will look and
listen in this region at the present time,
they will find they have no further reason
for incredulity or scepticism. The bitter
and ferocious spirit of thousands of rebel
women in Kentucky, Tennessee, and other
States, is scarcely, if at all, surpassed by
that of the female monsters that shrieked
and howled for victims in the French revolu-
tion.—Louisville Journal.

They have had a grand ball lately
in Richmond, according to female Rebel
authority in Baltimore, at which Miss Het-
ty Carey, one of the pretty daughters of
Mr. Wilson Carey, a prominent Secessionist
teacher of that city, figured most con-
spicuously. The story goes that she ap-
peared at the ball dressed as a captive slave,
with her hands tied at the wrists, and bear-
ing the shield of Maryland on her bosom,
indicating thereby the chains by which
this State is kept in the Union. Jeff. Davis
came forward during the evening and
released her manacled hands, by untying
the cords that bound her wrists, and thus,
in the person of the lovely Miss Hetty Car-
ey, freed Maryland from her bondage to the
Union power, amid the stormy applause
of the company. Miss Carey and one of
her sisters are earning a livelihood as clerks
in the Rebel Administration. This event
has created the most intense delight and
sympathy in the upper crust of Secession-
dom.

Men, like roosters, were made for
protectors. Let an accident happen on a
railroad, and in less than a minute every
woman in the cars will be hugging the
breath out of some masculine or calter.

A Singular Incident.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.—There is a
popular superstition that a cat, if allowed
the opportunity, will "suck the breath of a
child;" though how this is accomplished is
not apparent. Cats are subjected to much
suspicion, and indeed no animal petted by
man is at once so much admired and detest-
ed. A circumstance came to our knowl-
edge recently which seems to indicate that
the numerous charges made against the
feline race are not altogether unfounded.—
The other evening, at a residence only a
few miles from Harrisburg, a cat was dis-
covered sitting upon the chest of a little
boy four years of age, her mouth placed
close to the child's lips, and the cat evi-
dently very much absorbed in the operation.
An effort was made to drive the cat away,
by speaking sharply to her. She paid no
attention to this and was equally unim-
pressed by a series of blows with a stick. The
cat was finally fairly pushed out of the
room and down the stairs. She could not
be driven in the usual way. She had a be-
wildered and wild look all the time, and
exhibited a sign of ferocity by springing
on the servant, who was forcing her down
stairs. The cat was instantly killed as a
warning to all cats not to be too intimate
with sleeping children. The little boy
woke up during the noise which was made,
and was naturally somewhat frightened.—
He did not seem to be injured.

Though no harm was done, evil might have
ensued had not the cat been discovered and
removed. Her weight on the child's chest
would necessarily reduce the quantity of
air inspired, and tend to cause suffocation,
while the child would inspire only carbonic
acid gas, as taken from the mouth of the
cat. The two causes might produce death
even. They may have originated the su-
perstition that a cat "sucks the breath of a
child." The case is interesting and novel,
and may serve the purpose of eliciting in-
quiry and putting some parents on their
guard against the treacherous and stealthy
paws with which their children play.

A FORTUNATE GIRL.

It is stated that a
young girl belonging to a respectable fam-
ily in reduced circumstances, four years ago
learned to operate sewing machines, and
then went out from New York city to Pe-
ru, to teach the art to Spanish girls and to
establish the business in that country.—
She has since enjoyed uniform good health
and has realized between three and four
thousand dollars a year beyond her expenses.
About a year ago, she married a wealthy
old Spaniard, who dying, bequeathed to
her a fortune of eighty thousand dollars,
and thus placed her in very comfortable
and independent circumstances. She now
writes to urge her relatives to emigrate to
Peru and share her good fortune.

POPULATION OF EASTERN VIRGINIA.

The repopulation of Virginia in the rear
of our victorious armies, by settlers from the
Free States, has already begun. Buyers
of lands at and in the vicinity of Manassas
have appeared, but they experience a diffi-
culty in purchases. The real owners are
chiefly Rebels, and are fugitives from their
possessions. Of course purchases will not
be made but from the owners, and they must
be loyal to insure future protection to trans-
actions. The result will be, in the absence
of loyal owners, that strangers will take
possession in the manner of the squatters
of the West, and leave to the future the
settlement of title, which will, doubtless,
be confirmed to the new holders in process
of time. In this way, and in various other
ways, the deserted wastes of Eastern Vir-
ginia will be re-occupied by a people who will
make them blossom as a rose, and who will
afford protection and remunerative employ-
ment to the colored laboring classes whom
the war will have emancipated.—Wheeler
Intelligencer.

Some years since Seth P. Johnston
was elected as a member of the Legisla-
ture from one of the Western counties.—
Desiring to make a favorable impression,
he prepared himself with great care for his
first speech. He commenced: "Mr. Speak-
er, when I reflect on the character of Gen.
Washington—" and came to a sudden stop.
Again he commenced: "Mr. Speaker, when I
reflect on the character of Gen. Wash-
ington—" and again stopped. He essayed
a third time, and got no farther; when a
fellow-member brought him and the House
both down by suggesting whether it was in
order for a member of the House to be mak-
ing reflections on the character of General
Washington!

"Last summer in the height
of mosquito time, the little rascals had their
senses in the night to the annoyance of
every one. While my little sister Etie,
then about five years old, was being put to
bed, her mother said to her:

"Etie, you must always be a good girl,
and then at night, while you are asleep, the
angels will come and watch around your
bed."

"Oh, yes, ma," said Etie, "I know that.
I heard them singing all around my head
last night."

Among the excuses offered for ex-
emption in the drafting in Georgia some
are extremely ludicrous. In Smyth county,
one man in enrolling himself, wrote oppo-
site his name "one leg too short." The
next man that came in, noticing the excuse
and deeming it pretty good, thought he
would make his better, and wrote opposite
his name, "both legs too short."

LADIES AT CHURCH.—Somebody says
that females go to meeting to look at each
other's bonnets. That's downright scandal!
They go to show their own.

Pennsylvanians at Pittsburg Landing.

SPLendid BAYONET CHARGE.—It is
now known positively that at least one regi-
ment from the old Keystone State partici-
pated at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.
The honor of this distinction belongs to the
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Stambaugh, formerly
Col. of the 2d Pennsylvania, in the three months
service. The 77th regiment was attached to
McCook's division, and played a most conspicu-
ous part in the fight. The brigade left their camp on Sun-
day morning, and marched twenty-three
miles to the scene of the engagement, over
the most horrible roads, arriving at Sava-
nah about 9 p. m. The battle field was
reached that night, and the men lay down
in the mud and rain until daylight, when
they joined in an attack on the enemy,
which was conducted in gallant style. The
77th made a brilliant bayonet charge, and
covered itself with glory. The entire divi-
sion complimented them for their steadiness
and bravery, and the dashing manner in
which the charge was executed. McCook's
division, it is stated, was badly cut up, but
the 77th, though in the thickest of the
fight, had but five killed and ten wounded.
A correspondent gives a description of the
sickening spectacle which the battle field
presented after the fight. Hundreds of
bodies and the carcasses of horses immen-
sable lay festering in the sun, while the air
seemed black with buzzards, attracted
thither by the stench which filled the at-
mosphere for miles around.

ONE OF THE HEROES OF PITTSBURG.

Among the killed on the National side, at
the late bloody fight in Tennessee, was Act-
ing Brigadier-General William Pegram.—
He was a brother of Robert Pegram, Com-
mander of the *Avastille*, who has rendered
his name forever infamous. Though born
in Kentucky, and was never seduced from
his loyalty by the poor sophisms that led
his brother into treason. From the first he
was a staunch loyalist, raising a regi-
ment of cavalry, which was in the engage-
ment at Pittsburg Landing, and has now
offered up his life in defence of the country
against which a brother has lifted up a
traitor's hand. There is certainly no feature
of the present war so tragic as when brother
is thus found arrayed against brother; but
it should teach foreign critics, who magnify
the unanimity of sentiment at the South,
how baseless is the claim that the Rebellion
against the Union is founded on any deep
or universal conviction.

At the battle of Winchester, among
the acts of chivalry performed on the field
was one by private Graham, of the 84th
Pennsylvania. He carried the regimental
standard. The left hand, which held it,
was shot off; but before the Star Spangled
Banner fell to the ground he grasped it in
the remaining hand and held it triumphantly.
The right arm was next disabled; but
before the colors fell he was killed by a
third ball. He was a native of the Em-
erald Isle.

The colors of the Eighty-fourth
Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, borne
in the battle of Winchester, were terribly
riddled by bullets. One set were pierced
by twenty and another by thirty balls. It
was while fighting beneath one of these
flags, gallantly cheering on his men, that
Col. Murray received his death wound.

General C. B. Conrad was one of the
strong unconditional Union members in the
Virginia Secession Convention. After that
body had finished its work of treason, Mr.
Conrad returned to his home, in Gilmer
county, and was soon after seduced by Gov-
ernor Letcher, who offered him a Brigadier
Generalship in the Rebel army. The bait
took, and Mr. Conrad fell into the snare.
About two weeks since, having become
heartily sick of his position, he left the Re-
bel ranks and voluntarily gave himself up
to the Union officers, and was sent to Wheel-
ing, where he now is, awaiting an inter-
rogation. He thinks that the rebellion is
tumbling to pieces very fast.

CONDENSED MILK.—The Soldiers Aid
Society of Cleveland have published the
following receipt for preparing condensed
milk, an article highly needed for use in
the hospitals. Take new milk warm from
the cow, strain it. To each quart add a
pound of fine white sugar; pour the sugar
in gradually, stirring it all the time; let it
simmer slowly until it is like a thick, rosy
syrup. Let it cool. When perfectly cool
seal it up in cans. Care should be taken to
prevent the milk from burning.

At the battle of Austerlitz the Rus-
sians lost 80 per cent., and the Austrians 44
per cent. of their army, the French 14 per
cent.; at Wagram the Austrians lost 14 per
cent., the French 18; at Waterloo the Al-
lies lost 31 per cent., the French 36; at
the battle of Magenta the Austrians lost 8
per cent., the French only 7 per cent.

Punch says: Women are said to
have stronger attachments than men. It
is not so. Strength of attachment is evinced
in little things. A man is often attached to
an old hat; but did you ever know of a
woman having an attachment for an old
bonnet? Echo answers—never!

AN IMPATIENT PLAY-GOER.—A the-
atrical company was playing in one of the
interior towns of the West, Shakespear's
Othello, and when Othello demanded of
Desdemona the handkerchief! the hand-
kerchief! a green one called out impatiently:
"Never mind the handkerchief; don't
wait for that; blow your nose with your
fingers, and go ahead."

Apalachicola, Florida, Captured.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., April 4.—An ex-
pedition was formed on the night of April
2d, to make an attack on the town of Apa-
lachicola.

The town surrendered without making
any resistance, it being almost deserted by
the male population, but full of women and
children. The fort or sand battery was
also dismantled, the guns being hurriedly
removed up Apalachicola river.

Two schooners were captured in Alliga-
tor Bayou, near the town, and then the
launch of the *Sigumore*, under charge of
Lieut. Bigelow, with the second cutter, un-
der charge of Acting Master Fales, proceed-
ed up Apalachicola river about seven miles,
where they found several vessels lying at
anchor, and captured them.

One was a large schooner, partially laden
with cotton, which was cut out from the
wharf and towed down the river by the crew
of the *Sigumore's* launch. She had forty
bales of cotton on board.

A sloop was captured, which had recent-
ly arrived from Havana with a load of cof-
fee, running the blockade. She had also
cleared again for Havana.



GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, April 29, '62.

Spectacles Lost.

A pair of gold-mounted Spectacles was dropped, on Sabbath evening, between the Presbyterian Church and the Square. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at the "Sentinel" office.

Surgeons for the Great Battle.

On Tuesday last, the steamer *Adelaide* arrived at Portress Monroe, with seven teen assistant Volunteer Surgeons for the army at Yorktown, in anticipation of the impending great battle. They are all from Philadelphia, and some of them are at the head of the Medical profession. They were under the charge of Surgeon-General U. H. Smith. Among these noble and patriotic Surgeons, who have left their homes and fine practice for the assistance of the wounded soldiers of their country, we are proud to see the name of Professor D. GILBERT, of Philadelphia, formerly of Gettysburg. He stands high in the Profession, and leaves a lucrative practice as a volunteer to aid the wounded defenders of his country. All kinds of suitable articles for the sick and wounded are pouring in to Fortress Monroe from the Sanitary Committees throughout the country, to be in readiness for the great and bloody battle which is now impending.

Lieut. Nesbitt Baugher.

On Saturday evening last, a note was received by his parents, that our young friend BAUGHER, who was so severely wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was feeble, and his symptoms rather more unfavorable. His father, Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, immediately left for Quincy, Ill., where his son is now lying. He would probably reach there to-day. We earnestly hope, that he may find him convalescent.

The Border States.

The abolition of Slavery in Maryland, upon the proposition proposed by President Lincoln, is being liberally discussed by the press of that State. All the *unconditional* Union papers favor it. The *Secession* press, on the other hand, are opposed to the abolition of it by the people.

From Nassau we learn that the last attempt of the Nashville to run into Charleston was unsuccessful.

She took on board a cargo of contraband goods from the British steamer *Southwick*, and started for Charleston on the 5th inst., but returned again to Nassau on the 10th with the same cargo on board. The report was that she had been chased by one of the National gunboats. Subsequently, as before stated, she was transferred to the British flag, with a new name, but it was perfectly understood at Nassau that the sale was a bogus one, as are all similar ones at Nassau and Havana. The Prussian and the Spanish Consuls, lately resident at Savannah, have both arrived at Nassau, giving as a reason for leaving that port the high prices of the necessities of life. The Prussian Consul represented Savannah as very strongly fortified, but Charleston to be in a comparatively defenceless condition.

A GRANDSON OF GEN. LINCOLN (WHO RECEIVED THE SWORD OF CORNWALLIS) AT YORKTOWN.

The Sixth Maine Regiment, now in the army before Yorktown, has been highly complimented lately by Gen. McClellan. This Regiment is from the Eastern part of the State—Maine, Penobscot and Eastport. It is said they have done more hard work than any regiment in the army. In the company from Penobscot are many men from the Iron Works. One interesting fact worth mentioning in connection with the company from Penobscot, is that it contains amongst its members a great grandson of General Lincoln, who received Lord Cornwallis's sword at Yorktown, in 1781. He is the son of Theodore Lincoln, Esq., of Dennysville, a young man of fine education, and who left home, where he had every comfort, to volunteer as a private. He could have had a commission; he cared only to do what he could to put down the rebellion, and with it the institution that has been the cause of all the trouble.

How PARSON BROWNLOW LOOKS AT THE TWINS, ABOLITIONISM AND SECESSIONISM.

When Parson Brownlow addressed the citizens of Cincinnati, he said, among other things, "that he knew not what might be the sentiments of the audience he was addressing; he did not desire to wheedle the North because he was in the South, but he would say that if one hundred of the rank, talented, notorious and corrupt Abolitionists of the North, and one hundred of the mean, thieving, dirty and corrupt Secessionists, who have been leaders in the South, had been taken to Washington, months ago, and strung up in the public square, we would never have been audited with our present troubles."

Despatches from Gov. Fremont, at Wheeling, show that his forces are acting actively and promptly against the Rebel guerrilla bands in Western Virginia.

COURT continued throughout the week.

President Judge Fisher and Associates Ziegler and Wierum were on the Bench. The following cases were disposed of:

CONVOY REAR.

George Swope vs. Abiel F. Gitt. Summons in Trespass—to recover part of purchase money for real estate and kiln of brick. This trial, because of the large number of witnesses, occupied the time of Court from Monday afternoon until about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the jury retired to their room. At about 8 o'clock that evening they rendered a verdict for Plaintiff of \$475 77 damages, with costs.

Commonwealth vs. Isaac T. Schriver.

Appeal from Justice's docket. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$1 33.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Enley. Indictment, Larceny of leather from mill of John Nary. Verdict, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. David Toner.

Indictment, Assault and battery upon Sarah Toner, his wife. Verdict, guilty—sentenced to three months in County Jail, and to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

All the applications for Tavern License were granted.

RELIEF.—In accordance with the Act of Assembly of May 16th, 1861—and not disturbed by the last Legislature—for the relief of the families of volunteers, the Commissioners of this county, on Tuesday last, unanimously resolved to levy a tax of one mill for that purpose for the present year, being a half mill less than last year. In the surrounding counties the amount to each person drawing has been reduced for the summer months, and we understand that the same course has been decided on by the Relief Board here.

A friend has handed us the following:

MR. EDITOR:—I am pleased that provision has been made to continue relief to the families of our gallant volunteers. The men who are in the army enlisted with the understanding, confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, that their families would not be permitted to suffer in their absence. Thirteen dollars per month would be paid for the loss of life or limb—the risk they are exposed to surely ought not to be overlooked by those who have been permitted to live at their ease at home. Life and health are of far greater importance than the sum of \$13 per month. How gladly would the Union men of Virginia and Kentucky have paid a relief tax to have kept their homes and borne from destruction? and yet had not our brave volunteers risen at the call of the Government, Pennsylvania, instead of Virginia, might have become the battle-ground. It would be a breach of faith to refuse to afford some relief to the destitute families of those who have saved our fair fields from the hands of a despoiler, and are now battling for the salvation of the Union and the Constitution.

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GLORIOUS NEWS!

New Orleans is Ours!

We received intelligence yesterday that Forts Philip and Jackson at New Orleans had surrendered to our forces, and that in thirty hours our brave men consumed their victory, appearing before the great City of the Southwest to receive its submission. This news is confirmed in two different ways. At New Orleans the Rebels destroyed all the cotton and steamboats except such of the latter as were used to take away troops and munitions of war. This is gratifying—showing that Commodore Farragut and Porter have followed up their victory over the forts with most commendable alacrity. Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Richmond and Norfolk are the only important cities left—and some of them will very soon go. The work goes bravely on. The above News excited general joy at Washington, as it will everywhere.

Our pickets were within six miles of Savannah at the last account—so that is now in our possession beyond a doubt. Charleston will soon follow.

Our last news from Corinth is, that Gen. Halleck is pushing on vigorously towards Beauregard, and that a battle was momentarily expected. It will be a fearful contest, if it should come off. There is a report that Beauregard was evacuating Corinth, and withdrawing a large portion of his troops for the defence of Memphis; but we can scarcely credit it, although Gen. Halleck has been gaining advantage over him in several partial contests. A few days will give us full advice.

From Yorktown our last accounts indicate the early commencement of the siege, and with full prospects of a successful issue. There are daily fights in the outworks, in which our troops are gaining advantage, and making gradual progress for the great and final assault. Gen. McClellan is every where, directing every movement with consummate skill, and is confident of success.

General Banks is rigorously pushing after the Rebel army under General Jackson who is flying towards Gordonsville. About 800 of his militia are reported to have deserted him, and numbers of them are constantly coming in to General Banks' camp. The Rebels report that our troops are in possession of Staunton, Va., which, if correct, must mean the forces of General Milroy, who was on the 11th instant at Raleigh Court House.

President Lincoln on Saturday, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Capt. Dahlgren, paid a visit to the French steamer *Gaillard*, which had just arrived at Washington from Norfolk with M. Mercier, the French Minister. The reception of the President is said to have been the same as would have been given to the Emperor, he being greeted by the sailors seven times on his arrival and departure with "Vive le President." The ship was also dressed with flags, and M. Mercier, Admiral Reynaud and Captain Gautier welcomed and entertained their guests in royal style. This is said to be the first time that a President of the United States has ever visited a Foreign vessel of war, and was doubtless intended by him as an honor for the refusal of the *Gaillard* to salute the Rebel flag at Norfolk on the occasion of her recent visit to that port.

A late despatch from General McClellan gives the particulars of a gallant assault and capture of a Rebel earthwork by five companies of the Massachusetts First and Eleventh Regiments, with a loss of three killed and twelve wounded. They also captured thirteen prisoners and destroyed the work, which was intended to harass our gunners in working one of the batteries. There was considerable cannonading along the lines on Friday to check the progress of our works, which were, however, a responded to, it being the intention of General McClellan to use none of his siege guns until all are in position. One of the gunboats shelled the Rebel works at Yorktown, which responded without damage.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The gunboat *Yankee* has arrived from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, and reports that one day this week the *Anacostia*, while passing Lowrey's Point off the Rappahannock, was fired upon by a small body of Rebel infantry. She threw a few shells, thus rapidly dispersing them.

The flotilla is still actively engaged seizing Rebel craft. In all, nineteen Rebel vessels have been captured.

The resolution of the Maryland Legislature, approved by Governor Bradford, appropriating seven thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the soldiers killed and wounded in the 19th of April riot, was read in the Massachusetts Legislature, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was received with hearty applause.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, passed a resolution requesting the President to strike from the army roll the name of any officer who has been known to be habitually intoxicated whilst in service. Mr. Morrill, who introduced the resolution, stated that during the recent engagement at Yorktown, where two Vermont companies suffered severely for want of being properly reinforced, the General in command was grossly drunk and fell from his horse. Mr. Morrill refused to give the name of the officer, but both the name and fact have been the subject of common talk for a week past at Fortress Monroe.

The sleighing in Chittenden county, Vt., up to the 10th of April, never was better. The roads are literally as broad as the fields, as there is no sign of a fence to be seen anywhere, and the snow is so ice over as to support the heaviest teams.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

An Important Treaty.

The treaty ratified by the Senate, yesterday, between England and the United States, is the most important that has been made for many years, as by its provisions the slave trade is surrounded with so many perils that the notorious operators must be driven from the business. The leading feature of the treaty is that vessels of war of both nations are allowed to search merchant vessels belonging to each other, within the limits of 200 miles from the coast of Africa, south of Cape de Verde, and within thirty leagues around the island of Cuba. Mixed tribunals are to be established at two ports on the coast of Africa for the trial of parties engaged in the slave trade, both nations to be equally represented. Secretary Seward, in speaking of the ratification of the treaty, said he considered it the most important event of his life, because it puts an end to the slave trade forever. Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, deserves much credit for the active part he has taken to effect the treaty.

The news from Fortress Monroe, is interesting. Three refugees arrived at the Fortress from Norfolk, report that the Merrimack is at Gosport Navy Yard, but will again sail forth upon an errand of destruction, if not thwarted in her purpose, within a day or two. Since her skirmish with the *Naugatuck*, iron shields have been placed over her port holes.

Four new gun-boats have been launched, and four more are in the course of construction. A part of the new vessels will be iron-plated. The Rebel troops have vacated Richmond and Norfolk, leaving merely a number sufficient to guard those cities.

GENERAL POPE.—General Pope is the same Pope arrested in Cincinnati, near the close of Buchanan's Administration, and ordered court-martialed by the "old public functionary," for criticising his Secession sympathies too plainly, in a speech in that city. He was never tried, however, Buchanan becoming ashamed of the matter and ordering the charge dismissed. To a thorough military education he adds a earnest devotion to the Union cause, and a perfect hatred of the Rebellion. His theory is that the Rebellion must be put down by force, and that traitors should receive no quarter until they lay down their arms, confess their crimes, and return to their allegiance.

A despatch from Chicago says that Gen. Pope's Division at Fort Pillow has been ordered to reinforce Gen. Halleck, and that in obedience to this order, Gen. Pope, with his men, had left Fort Pillow. They were already in transports and could reach Pittsburg Landing in about forty hours' steaming. Owing to this movement it is probable that active operations against Fort Pillow will be suspended.

Despatches from Pittsburg Landing state that General Mitchell's Division had advanced to Tussemobia, Alabama, and that he now has possession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Tussemobia is situated one mile south of the Tennessee river, and opposite to Florence, which is on the north bank of the river. In high stages of water, such as now exist, steamboats can go up to Tussemobia, and General Mitchell is thus placed in immediate communication with the main army. Under General Halleck, at Pittsburg Landing, large reinforcements for the Federal army arrived at the latter point on the 22d.

An authentic account of the recent affair at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, has been brought to Washington by a member of General Burnside's staff, who came with despatches to the Government. The engagement was the result of a reconnaissance by our forces, and the Rebels who opposed our landing were summarily dispersed, with a loss of sixty men. Our loss was twelve killed and fifty-eight wounded. Among the latter Colonel Hawkins, of the Zouaves, who received a flesh wound in the arm.

We learn from Western Virginia that on Monday last Gen. Milroy overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry, near Halfway Gap, Augusta county. Their main body were making for the railroad at Staunton, but, finding that they were cut off by Gen. Banks they fled southwest, through Bath and Alleghany counties, toward the James River. It seems that nearly all the Rebels are now chased out of Western Virginia.

A letter has been received by a high official in Washington from General McClellan, giving most enthusiastic accounts of the spirit which pervades the Army of the Potomac—thus leaving no doubt of the ultimate victory of the Union troops. The letter contains other highly interesting matter, not proper to communicate.

By an arrival at New York from Havana we have important news from Mexico. After an unsatisfactory conference between the Allied Commanders, the French General had decided to march his division against Mexico City, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the act. The English and Spanish Plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops. The reactionary party had made preparations to make a final campaign against the Juarez Government. Gen. Robles has been executed under the charge of being a traitor to his country. This execution had created a great excitement.

Steam From San Francisco to China.

Senator Latham's bill for the establishment of a line of mail steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai was passed on Thursday in the Senate by a vote of twenty-six to sixteen. Looking alone to the proceeds of postage from a mail line where there are but few letters to carry, the \$500,000 to be annually appropriated for the service established by this bill will be, of course, a loss. But he takes but a limited view of the subject who cannot see in the inauguration of a rapid and frequent steam communication between our Pacific coast and China, the first opening of a boundless commerce with the East and an invaluable increase of our influence there that will repay the outlay tenfold.

UNION MEN HUNG.—Colonel Morrow, of General Hunter's staff, corroborates the report that several Unionists who ventured to stay in their homes at Jacksonville, Florida, after the departure of General Wright, were hung by the returning Rebels. Eleven hundred were taken away by our vessels.

Our Losses at the Pittsburg Landing.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from the Tennessee battle field, gives his estimate of the casualties of the action:

No accurate list of the killed and wounded can be made for some time. From the best authority I can gather, I judge our killed will amount to two thousand, and our wounded and missing to eight thousand, of whom four thousand or five thousand are prisoners. Some of the Regiments which were badly cut up at Donelson will have to be disbanded. In one—the Eleventh Illinois—there are only one hundred men left. In others all the field officers and most of the Captains are killed. The Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment, recruited from the pines, and composed of the hardiest and best of that celebrated locality—men who hunt and trap all winter, and work in lumber-mills all summer.

They went into battle in less than two weeks after leaving Milwaukee, 900 strong. Their Colonel and Major were killed and their Lieut. Colonel desperately wounded. Out of seven Captains who went into the fight, only one remains, and 580 men, sick and well, are all that now occupy their camp. The rest are killed, wounded, or prisoners. They were on the extreme left, and their great loss is owing to the fact, that they would not fall back. Their field officers were brave even to rashness, and the men would not fall them. Out of a company of seventy odd men in one of the Illinois regiments, only five men are left for duty. There are many such instances, all of which go to show the unflinching bravery and the unconquerable determination of our men.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 24.—A reconnoitering party, under Brigadier General A. J. Smith, left here this morning, and attacked the enemy's pickets, one hundred and fifty strong, who fled in great haste, leaving their knapsacks, blankets and everything else.

The party then proceeded on to Pea Ridge, Tennessee, where they found 3,000 or 4,000 Rebels drawn up in line of battle, and at the first fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving their tents, camp equipment, private baggage, and even half written letters and other things indicating the completeness of the surprise.

Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everything was burned.

We captured twelve prisoners, none of whom expressed regret at being taken. They say the people South are getting sick of the war.

The roads are improving fast.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR YORKTOWN, April 24.—The weather is again pleasant, and the roads are beginning to improve. The preparations for carrying out the plans of the Commander-in-Chief are being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Two deserters from the Sixth Alabama Regiment came within our lines yesterday. They were originally from Pennsylvania. They represent the Rebel forces at one hundred thousand, and say they are busy constructing works in the rear of their present lines. They have no knowledge of the arrival of Jeff. Davis, as reported.

On Tuesday the Rebels came out of their rifle-pits, in front of Lee's Mills, killing one of our pickets. After he was dead, about thirty of them fired their pieces into his head, completely riddling it with bullets. The officer commanding our reserve then ordered his men to charge on the Rebels, which was willingly responded to, resulting in several of the enemy being killed and one taken prisoner. Two men were killed on our side and two mortally wounded.

The Norfolk Day Book, received by flag of truce at Fortress Monroe, contains a despatch, dated at New Orleans on the 23d, Wednesday last, which states that a heavy and continuous bombardment had been opened by our naval forces on Fort Jackson and was still in progress. Gen. Lovell represents the fire as terrific. The Rebels in the fort claim an ability to resist the attack, but admit that they were making repairs as best they could and that most of their barbette guns had been disabled at times. They assert that our forces had fired twenty five thousand 12-inch shells (a preposterous story), of which one thousand had fallen within the fort. There is little doubt that the fort has been captured by this time. The naval force engaged in this work consists of Commodore Farragut's squadron, comprising such war steamers as the Hartford, Richmond and Brooklyn, and of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet.

A distressing occurrence took place on Sunday morning, at the old Capital prison in Washington City. It seems that Jesse B. Wharton, a young lawyer of Hagerstown, has been confined for some months in the prison for political reasons. On the above named morning, about 11 o'clock, he approached one of the windows looking towards the Capitol and engaged in an angry conversation with one of the guard. The dispute then ended in the guard (named Ambrose Baker, Company C, 11st Pennsylvania regiment) firing his musket at Wharton, the ball taking effect in his head. He was at once taken to his room, where he lingered until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when death released him from his sufferings.

Previous to his death he accused Lieut. Milligan, the officer in charge at the time, with being the cause of his death, as he had ordered the guard to shoot any of the prisoners who put their heads out of the window. Baker said that the Corporal of the guard ordered him to shoot Wharton a few minutes before he died the deed. Baker was immediately placed under arrest, and Gen. Wadsworth informed of the occurrence. The remains of Wharton were removed to Hagerstown for burial.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The King Philip arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, and reports that the steamer *Yankee* went up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg yesterday, having cautiously passed through the sunken obstructions so far below that town. Our flotilla have captured seven Rebel schooners—one with a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines and saltpetre—and also two small steamers. It is further stated that the Rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south side of the river. Our troops still command the position of Fredericksburg, the residents of which are entirely free in their usual business pursuits.

Eighty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

This fine regiment was reviewed and inspected on Thursday last, the 17th inst., by Brigadier General Cooper, at Lutherville. The regiment, after having been reviewed by the General and a part of his Staff, went through a number of evolutions in a highly satisfactory manner. General Cooper complimented the regiment on the proficiency of its drill and the fine soldiery appearance of the men. It is commanded by Colonel George Hay, of York, Pennsylvania. The other field officers are Lieutenants Colonel Schell, of Berks county, and Major Buchler, of Adams county.

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